SAFERDAY, OF TOTIER I. 1905. CHESS LEAD LESSURE

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the President's Frain.

fileers esteemed contemporaries areend the motion of Tire Sex that the Const dollars a year gross provide a train for the President and that his journeys he paid for our of the pocket of the United States. The proposition is so fair, just and pereshe sufficient. Even some newspapers that love to play to the galleries and clothe themselves in homespun deffer- which they are now assured in all parts conjunism "deviate into sense" and approve the President's train.

At present the President doesn't get living wages. Only from the economic standpoint of Buncombs Four Corners is his pay "princely." The great and inevitable demands on his purse, the ceremonial, official and representative expenses to which he is put, are many and increasing. He is the head of a world Power, with provincial and village moss still thick on it.

In the matter of his travels it cannot but be humiliating to him, and ought to he to the United States that he must approach railroad companies in forma pauperis and billet himself upon them. days. This must be disagreeable to him, suers admit them to be, may have their | no conquests but those of peace. feelings and at least some penumbra of rights. The president of a railroad has his private car. The President of the United States should travel at the expense of the United States, and not at that of the railroads.

The President's train should be composed of all steel cars, solid, practically indestructible. It should contain, at any rate, a combination baggage car, a parlor or saloon car, with an observation end. Its fittings and decoration should be in the best taste, in other words, not exactly according to the Pullmanian canon. The President should be safe and comfortable; and even the difficult boon of occasional privacy should not be denied him.

As to the details, variety of suggestion and plan is natural. That the President is entitled to an official train and transportation at Federal expense is indisputable.

The Immediate Future of Japan.

Of grave importance to the Japanese and also of much significance for the world at large are the financial data which on Thursday were presented to the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Tokio by Count OKUMA, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and now the leader of the Progressive party. After indicating the facts on which his calculation was based, Count OKUMA said that after the troops at present in Manchuria had been withdrawn Japan would find herself confronted with a debt of \$1,250,000,000, the interest on which would be about \$75,000,000, or nearly twice the revenue drawn by the country from all fiscal sources ten years ago. What this means for every individual he made clear by pointing out that whereas the per capita rate of taxation before the war was \$2 it is now \$6, and whereas the per capita share in the national debt two years ago was \$6 it is now \$25. No doubt the rate of interest on the public debt will eventually be reduced by a refunding process, but only provided the Mikado's Government is able to convince European and American financiers that it has no intention of undertaking any projects of military aggression. From the necessity of engaging in defensive war it is apparently safeguarded by the treaty with Great Britain.

Japan's financial situation as disclosed by Count OKUMA is unquestionably very serious, and explains why the and engrossers are to be refused. Well, Mikado's wisest advisers were willing to accept the Peace of Pertsmouth, ing churches under construction," the notwithstanding their failure to secure from Russia an indemnity. It also leads us to credit the assurances, said to have been received by Secretary ployed." It "certainly grates on one's TAFT during his visit to Tokio, that nerves and one's conscience to overhear Japan has no designs upon the Philippines and does not contemplate the havior" on the part of church builders. acquisition of any part of the Asiatic | Cannot these abuses be remedied? Cancontinent outside of what was assigned | not pious bricklayers, masons, plasterto her at Portsmouth. The proofs of ers, plumbers and so on be had? In prudence and self-control that have short, shall not God's house be built by been given by her statesmen deserve trust, and will command it. Not only an enlightened policy but ordinary common sense prescribes for Japan a and of a secretary of a church building are ardent in the movement an indislong period of tranquillity, devoted to society: the energetic development of her newly acquired natural resources.

In Corea-which two years ago had only from eight to ten million inhab. done by men of a godly, or at least a moral life? itants, although its area, ninety thousand square miles, is equal to that of Great Britain-there is ample room for the everflow of Japan's population. The agricultural output of the Corean peninsula, stimulated by the skill and industry of Japanese cultivators, can be immensely expanded. The forests bor- motive dominant; showing conscientious work in dering the southern bank of the Yalu | parts of the construction never seen, &c.?" River abound in valuable timber, an company founded by BEZOBRAZOFF was one of the chief causes of the recent war. There are gold mines and gold

new meaning of a property age.

the Japanese section of the Manelonclass Rantwice which were granted to powers of the Pole College of their York are favored. Housely by China, and Joseph Benn France. formed or Japan by the Tenaty of Portsmonth are already expetite, if eigenrobity paying the insersed on he whole public menuming men The seathern butf of Sylchatin, January, continion extensive coul fields, the meatwest church fightery mantire and of a modity for above the average. The fishing status counted for Japan sinns the whole Bussian littorul, from Vladivestok to Berling Straits. should be worth, if properly turned to account, from on to twenty million

n w opportunities presented in agricula ture, mining and fishing. No less norable should prove the stimulus derived by eary that the mere statement of it should Japanese manufactures, not only from free access to Corea and Manchuria but from the sympathetic reception of of the Chinese Empire. Already certain. industrial products of Japan have ousted competitive commodities from the Far Eastern market; for instance, Japanese breifer matches are used almost exclusively from Newchwang to Singapore. Then there is the likelihood that Japanese capital and Japanese professional skill will be permitted by the Pekin Government to construct and operate the numerous projected Chinese railaccording to Baron RICHTHOFEN, are by far the richest on the globe.

Adequately to perform the work which Japan has an opportunity of He and they are forced to a violation of doing in agriculture, mining and railway the Interstate Commerce law, which construction would demand the conappears to be the chief palladium and centration of her energies throughout ture; considering, finally, the gradual only genuine segis of liberty in these the twentieth century. For a generation, at all events, there is good reason and even the railroad managers, black to believe that the shrewd men by as their professional naggers and pur- whom her course is guided will aim at

McClellan.

Twenty-one months and six days GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN has filled the office of Mayor of the city of New York to the satisfaction of its citizens and with credit to himself. In that time he has disarmed his honest political foes by his honorable and disinterested conduct as a public official. To-day none dining car, a sleeping car and a private but the bitterest partizans attack his administration or oppose his candidacy for reelection. The character of those who seek his defeat is best revealed by the reluctance of men of character, ability and standing to enter their service. A convincing measure of McClel-LAN'S distinguished place in the estimation of New York's citizens is the long and growing list of those who have refused to stand against him

As Mayor, Mr. McCLELLAN has dishas been the agent not of the organizachecked extravagance without interferprises on which New York must embark. He has displayed executive ability of high order, independence of character, good sense and good temper.

GEORGE BRINTON MCCLELIAN has earned the reelection that he is to reconflict with his opponents within and without his party. His weapons have been honesty of intention, intellectual cultivation, broad experience and firmness of purpose. His platform is his record. He needs no other. The voters of New York know him for what he is, and with complete assurance of the wisdom of their plan they intend to choose him again for the office he now occupies so fittingly.

Tainted Church Building.

Bitten by the ironical spirit, the Church Economist reduces the "tainted money" problem to its lowest terms. According or educational objects from monopolists "on several occasions lately, while visiteditor of the Church Economist "has been pained to notice the vulgarity and wickedness of some of the men emvulgar talk and witness unseemly be-

godly men? So these questions were asked of certain "representative" church architects must have induced among those who

"1. Is it feasible, and, if so, what steps are neces. sary to take, to have the actual work of constructing a church or other edifice for sacred purposes Should any consideration be shown by church officers or an architect to a contractor or builder because his private character makes him an appropriate person to build a house of worship?

"2. Do you, as a student of the history of church architecture, share the view, often advanced, that in the earlier days of the old cathedral building the work was done by artisans with a religious

One architect says that it's hard work attempt to exploit which by the Russian to get bricklayers now at 80 cents an hour. If a committee "demands religious zeal also, where will we be 'at' ?" In the middle age conditions were different. washing. 19 which modern apparatus | Congroup of men did a piece of work has only fegun to be applied. There from beginning to end. Now a work- to "insuring freedom from contamina-

rellent quality, and there are also copy muchine; he does one thing; concerns per miner, though as not their value is at a distance probably do another part; with whom he has no The two groups of coal mines adjoining all these appointed parts religious is a countries of prefection and millennial from the make have added that the whole job of church building is in the hands of tealer amone, which do not worked by the Takin forcement, of frenthe paper on earth and good will to

The acceptacy of a church furtiffing which the Portsmooth recity given for inefety given the eneventional view of

I A street indicated parameter for the completenities. the life-life appealor for any above livery of the and extracting room the fact that the arthurst promination in the Island Couples. The continued is siting over want and somes and con open of Ankladia have been presi planates travenessed designs with a steep pethe presponse and devoting of the durfless. W THE PERSON APPEARS IN THE RESIDENCE CHINESE IN the they are sur in to more thorongly and per

(in the other hand, the vice-president of the Architectural League puts his finger on a certain element of moth in the belief that all those old masters and guides of cathedral builders wrought in a sad sincerity:

" As a student of the history of church specified tive I find that old cathedral buildings were not siways good. For instance, the cathedral at Sec. war very imperfectly constructed of the cheapest plant of materials.

" At Verstay the arches began to crack soon after they were executed, and were reinforced on the outside by fortresses. Parts of several large cathe drate fell down because of theap and faulty con struction. But other buildings, like Chartres Reims and Amiens, are as nearly perfect as any. thing can be in this world."

Exactly. There have been good and bad builders always. Considering such strange medieval recrudescence of saturnalian license as the Feast of the Ass, the Feast of Fools, the Boy Bishop, ways and to develop the vast coal fields | the coarseness of parts of the mysteries and iron ore deposits of China, which, I and the constant and for a long time unavailing efforts of church councils to free religious edifices and precincts from unseemly language and behavior; considering, too, the crude grossness lately or still visible even in some august monuments of ecclesiastical architecevolution and increase of the sense of modesty and delicacy since even the eighteenth century, it may not be incorrect to assume that in church buildings now in course of construction there is less unseemliness of language and behavior than there was in the "ages of faith.

> Nor is it necessary to believe that those old stone cutters were all saints. A man might be a skilful illuminator of missals and yet love to dip his nose in the Gascon wine; and a choir boy might sing like an angel and curse like ERNULPHUS.

But to consider so would be to consider too curiously. Clean lips are desirable in church or out, but presumably the immediate object of our friend of the Church Economist is to reduce "tainted money" to an absurdity-which it is, without being reduced.

The Question of Eating.

Last June there was held at London Vegetarian International Congress. It represented a movement which is played those qualities most needed in the much more considerable than most office of chief executive of New York. people imagine-and more respectable. Progressive and far seeing, he has built It has in both England and this country for the future without neglecting the magazine organs which are not withpresent. Broadminded and sincere, he out ability and without support from men and women of superior intelligence. tion that placed him in office but of In England the vegetarian practise and every citizen who strives for the welfare agitation are perhaps more to the front of the municipality. Possessed of a than in this country, but here also are true idea of the city's needs, he has many vegetarian societies, and the appearance of the Vegetarian Magazine. ing with the necessarily expensive enter- published in Chicago, suggests pros-

perity. At the congress in London an American woman, Miss ADELAIDE JOHNSON, made an address in which she described as notable the progress of the movement in America. A woman in Califorceive at the hands of his fellow citizens | nia is organizing vegetarian colonies on November 7. The honors that have in this country and another a like colony come to him have been won in open for Cuba. A vegetarian convention was called for this summer in connection with a peace congress held in Maine, on the ground that "a movement to abolish the war against animals" had a humanitarian kinship with a movement to stop the killing of human beings in war. "As lecturers for our cause," said Miss Johnson, "the women are legion"; and she gave also a long list of women who are helping it as writers.

At the Lewis and Clark exposition in Oregon, too, a woman is "demonstrating vegetarian and humane work." Miss JOHNSON also referred to the conspicuous service rendered to the cause by the wife of ex-Senator HENDERSON of Misto the rigid moralists, checks for religious | souri, in an "epoch making book in its sphere," "with the result of securing the definite and practical interest of not only prominent educators but also members of the diplomatic circle of Washington, until some of them have taken up the actual investigation

and practise of the cult." Abstention from animal food, or as least great temperance in its use, is undoubtedly much more frequent now than formerly. Moreover, the purely modern and recent sensibility which expresses itself in societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, now established throughout the world, and in many publications devoted to the stimulation of that humane sentiment position to eating the flesh of animals killed for food. Vegetarianism would seem to be a necessary corollary of extreme tenderness to the brute creation. The shambles are the antithesis of society for the prevention of cruelty to animals if its mission is carried to a

logical extreme. In the Vegetarian Magazine we see many vegetarian cookery books advertised, and recipes for vegetarian dishes are printed. In New York and all our great cities there are vegetarian restaurants, and this magazine commends a great department store for having a tion, has now advanced so far as to warrant a separate bill of fare for vegetarians. At various places in the Union are sanatoriums whose vegetarian dishes are prepared by a special chef trained in a vegetarian cookery school, with a view

man 'is only a part of a great industrial tion with animal fats and other nessions ingredients."

The mederation in eating advocated by the cuft is now practised actually for still others." For make i more than over before. The old fasts ioned dinner of many courses, insting house, how given place in factionalite anelety to a most not forger than a stockhour, in which there is for loss profusion. of foret. The editor of the Propherten. Magazine faya down the diction that "two meate a day are generally sufficient for any, and many do with but one." Not eration demonstrated in New York that

long ago a disciple of this school of mosthe could live at an extremely expensive restaurant on a dollar a day for sufficient. food; and for a fraction of that sum at . least country placess. He holds, with Mrs.

Havingarity, that 'we know what food should neither a second of floring and over the first an officially elements the body exprises under given and expressing their storm at the possible of the professional storm at the possible of the professional storm at the possible of conditions," and that if we consume them and "no more, no less, no other," we are the

for having brought it about than is claimed by that peculiar cult. Doubt-less, however, these good people have assisted in calling attention to the evils supply even a restricted demand, only American and Japanese rottons shall be worn, for having brought it about than is of gluttony, and their number must be large in order to make profitable the or experied from Great British origin

One Thousand More Policemen.

Commissioner McApoo, in his request for 1,000 more policemen, simply reiterates the cry that New York has heard from every administration for years. No Commissioner since consolidation wished, for the simple reason that he had not a sufficient number of men to put on the streets. This was true when the police were divided into two platoons, and the situation under the three platoon system now in operation is worse than under the other.

Consolidation brought into New York many communities that had never been policed at all, or had been insufficiently guarded. On becoming a part of the city each of these communities demanded and became entitled to efficient police protection. This resulted in further complications, and Mr. McADOO from the day he took office has continually pointed out the absolute need for more men in his department.

New York has now fewer policemen in proportion to its population than any other great municipality, unless it be Chicago. The number of new men asked for by Mr. McADOO seems large-a whole regiment-but every one of them is needed, and had the force been kept up properly in the past no such increase in its size would be necessary now.

It is a wise child that knows its father's salary.

Indiana may lose the brightest jewel in her crown of statesmen. The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS threatens to move from North Meridian street to Illinois. Mr. FAIRBANKS regards the Hoosiers as ungrateful, because two or three of them have not voted yet for him to succeed Mr. Roose-VELT as President in 1908. He is an impulsive, headstrong man, who cannot calmly submit to the conduct of the Hon. HARRY S. NEW and his co-conspirators. It will be a sad day when Mr. FAIRBANKS removes across the Indiana boundary line.

The Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., of Albany county refused to allow himself to be annexed to the Grocery when that politicocommercial institution became an issue in the politics of the Empire State. Mr. BARNES is an astute student of public affairs He saw from the beginning what the final fate of the Grocery would be. From Newburgh word went forth that every true crackers-and-cheese eater must strive to overturn Mr. BARNES. That gentleman accepted the challenge. On Thursday, in the Third Judicial district nominating convention, he overturned the cracker barrel and knocked the cheese off the counter. There the Grocery met the Republicans, and the Grocery was theirs.

ODELL is beginning to reap where he has sown. As he examines the harvest how must he deplore the seed he scattered in the days of his power!

Photography in Education.

TO-THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a photog rapher and writer on matters photographic of ong standing and familiar with the literature lke to state that the idea of making photography feature of the public school system was fire uggested by the Photo Era, an American maga-ine devoted to photography, as long ago as 1900 and has been advocated in the pages of that publication ever since.

That paper urged upon the altention of teachers in the secondary grade schools the necessity of using photography as an advanced educationa help or appliance for teaching, contending that "as an aid to the teachers of geography, local history, nature study, civics, or as a help to English comosition it is of priceless value, and in instruction in drawing without a peer. It trains the eye to line and perspective, cuitivates the faculty of observation in a child and teaches it to see the beautiful in common things about it."

I believe that the time is close at hand when the

camera will be as necessary a part of a proper chool equipment as the spelling book or the black WILPRED A. FRENCH. BOSTON, Oct. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Japanese children are taught to draw and paint with more ease and rapidity than our children write and thus a nation of artistic as well as commercially keen people is developed. Might not a thorough training in photography in the school do son thing similar for our children? If photograp thing similar for our children? If photography were taught as Mr. Piric MacDonald wishes it to be we would become more tasteful in our dress and home surroundings and I am sure there would be a smaller percentage of bad pictures in our

Oldest Clerk in Uncle Sam's Service.

MRS. E. B. WALSH.

annual art exhibitions.

TREMONT, Oct. 5.

From the Washington Post.

John B. Atkinson claims he is older by ten years point of service than any other Government imployee in Washington.

He has been in the employ of Uncle Sam for forty uccessive years, having first accepted a positio the office of the Second Auditor for the Treasury

epartment in 1835. Mr. Atkinson is a native of Pennsylvania and is now past the seventy-fifth milestone of his career, but, as he laughingly says, is good for several more years at least. His record is all the more remarkable because of the fact that he has served in the same office since his appointment.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

The proposed union of the Congregational.
United Brethren and Methodist Protestant churches. provided for in the plan approved by the thre denominations. It is summoned to assemble at Dayton, Ohlo, the great stronghold of the United Brethren Church, on the 7th of February, 1906. The membership of the churches participating is as follows: Congregationalists, 670,909; United as follows: Congregationalists, 670,000; Unite Brethren, 250,000; Methodist Protestants, 350,000.

BOYFOTT OF BRITISH GOODS IN

5 Stovement Willely May Have Important f accompanies

THE PARTOR OF THE STR. SIT. hat it was only a proquestry efferences. by the population of this improvious of flowing. y many and characteristics that head we are decrease. there persons assured the approper dismosti-Hermant of their province.

An arrong and deep is the discontent among

Enquestionably such temperation in eating is increasing, though we give to the vegetarian hobby much less credit effective that it will become a political ques-

many apparently prosperous vegetarian and tobacco, preference should be given to restaurants here and in England. foreign sait and tobacce supplanted the in-discours articles that India was beginning to depend almost entirely on their importa-tion to supply its needs, and the vast sait deposits of the country remained neglected. This arose partly in consequence of the enermous excise duties levied on sait, that are easier to collect at a port of entry than all over the country by means of the excise officials. The result has been that the sait has been able to police the city as he works in Cheshire, in England, and on the European continent have been doing a good business, and that thousands of people in India are punished every year for illicit salt water evaporating, much as the moonshiners

are in this country for whisky making.

The political aspect of the Swadoski movement in India is perhaps not less important than the economic The question is what will the British Government do if it should be carried so far as to upset the financial equilib rium in India and diminish the resources of evenue required to meet the charges imposed on the Indian people by the British administration of the country? There is already an export duty on manufactured cotion of 3% per cent, which was put on at the demand f the Lancashire cotton men to counterbalance the 5 per cent. Import duty put on to tary expenditure in India. This export duty the Indian cotton mills were already making effective in the Asiatic and East African mar cets, and it did its work so well that for certain qualities of Indian cottons the foreign market was closed and the mills that turned them out were shut. The Swadeski move-ment promises to put them in operation again, but it will go hard with the British administration in India if it does not find some fiscal and other means of making the pensive for the Indians than the imported

The only question is how long such a game of "Beggar My Neighbor" can go on with-out producing such b tterness between rulers and ruled as must produce a political catas-

trophe of the first magnitude.

For the Indian people the descent to a lower level of life would only mean that more people would get down to the lowest level, where so political danger of British rule, which, with an unarmed population, can always be main-tained by the sword. The danger would be in Great Britain itself, where a great mass of working class depends in one way or another on India for its daily bread; and it is than to India, for a political solution to a of British goods in India is one of the first

manifestations.
It is of interest to note that Japanese are reported to be roaming about India in European ostume inspecting the arsenals and cantonments, and taking notes of the general military situation. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The President's Train.

From the Pittsburg Despatch. The New York Sun argues with much orce that Congress should provide by law a President's train, with a liberal appropriation for its running. This is clearly the broadest olution of the question how the President shall be enabled to visit any part of the country without receiving favors which, it has been shown, the railroad corporations prompt to reproach him with if his official course does not suit their especial desires.

Things Japanese.

Japan is buying large quantities of sail cloth, canvas, duck, &c., in Scotland. Dewsbury, Eng. and, is uneasy lest the large unfilled Japanese or ders for khakl goods may be canceled now that the war is over.

Japan has secured so many Russian war vessels that she will be able to economize on naval expendi-tures for some years to come. This is equivalent to cash indemnity as far as it goes, and it probably goes as far as \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000, besides the large addition to her mercantile marine by the merchantmen secured as "war prizes."

Every commercial artery of Japan is throbbing with the energy and enthusiasm born of the con sciousness of a great national achievement. The

London's stock lists (September 4) show that immediately the peace treaty was signed Japanese bonds rose 2 per cent, and went further: Russian bonds rose nearly 7 per cent. (by reason chiefly of ne eash indemnity) and the rise was maintained. The securities of Chinese loans and Chinese companie also rose considerably.

Japan knows how to set about getting the foreign business she needs. There is no dilly dallying in her actions in this respect. She wants South Amerlean business, and almost before the ink is dry o the peace treaty she is after it. Early in October, 1905, the Toyo Kisen Kalsha (Oriental Steamship Company) will start a line of steamers between Hongkong and Chile, touching at Noji, Kobe and Yokohama. There is no waiting to build the steamers-the company charters two of 4,000 tons each to begin with. They will carry Chinese and Japa-nese laborers and general passengers to the South American States, and return with cargoes of nitrate of soda and other South American products to Japan

and China. The same company has also contracted with the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki for two vessels of 12,000 tons each, to be finished in Deember, 1907, and June, 1908, respectively. are for the company's Hongkong-San Francisco

The Japan Railway Company (Nippon Tetsudo Kwalsha) will spend about \$500,000 to purchase three steamers in the near future, to run betwee omort, the northern terminus of the company's

The Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki has eight more vessels under construction. One of 7,463 tons, one of 2,100 tons, three of 1,500 tons each and three of 1 200 tons each.

Japan bought 10,000,000 more yards of cotton cloths in England in August last than in August, 1904. China did likewise. Japan since April last has bought in the United States nearly \$50,000,000 worth of railroad equip-ment, including 200 locomotives, 5,000 cars, 400 structural iron bridges (some 200 feet long), hundreds of car wheels and trucks, fifty or more steam

Japan now uses more steam turbines with electric gonerators than any other country in the world except the United States, England, Germany and France.

Cheap Insurance Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Sep-ember issue of Case and Comment, published at Rochester, N. Y., under the heading "New Books. appears the following notice: "'New York Insur ance Law,' by Andrew Hamilton, \$2." Don't you think Andy is giving things away

mighty cheap? WILLIAM BURLINGTON MCGUIRE

HATLWAY HATES.

Ports to the Prospertte Speaters in the

France of Them by Garcement. To rise Epress of The New Arc. In your Washington letter of the 2 on Bailway Bata Freing? I note that the orizon says that to not the power of determination of rates into the france of any freezenment court the funds of are florerment.

mission is to open the pair for an intermicatio flood of complaints amounts and petitions from thousands of shippers, who see in
a favorable decision by that body an opportious to accure a faturition in the charge on there entrepresents," time constantly arrester statements in gritoics and officialists.

this or and to see up the estimation on the fanger nest. There would indeed expeeffected from sumerous and onresentable denigned by localities and individuals for for ductions in cares, but if that were the only form in which the pressure would come, little permanent damage could coupt. Airch demands could be restricted after the first furre was over only along that line would connect themselves.

The serious and permanent injury is going

to arise from demands that rates he raised or at least maintained, in order to afford protection to individual shippers and to locali-ties. The characteristic pressure upon pub-lic officials charged with rate making in other countries is brought to bear not in the words put my rates down," but in the words put that other follow's rates up, so as to keep him out of my market. This request is usually accompanied, taciffy at least, with the threat. "If you don't I will see my Monher of Parliament and know the reason why." The public official has to keep the peace and

help the Ministry maintain their majority in Parliament, and so he does it.

Allowing for differences in national character and institutions, the matter will work out much the same way here. The enactment of a Government rate fixing law will mean good-by to freedom of commerce be-tween the States. The courts can give no permanent help, such questions will become "political questions." We shall have interstate protectionism in the end. Even the most ardent believers in external protection know what that would involve respecting the basis of the material prosperity of this The fellow ettizens of the President should

support him in his tariff policy, but not in his railroad policy. On this last question he has been ill advised.

CHARLES W. MIXTER. BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 4.

The Insurance Mess.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Taking President McCall's testimony for a start ing point, I think something can be found to show more of the influences that have combined to make a prosperous business at Al-bany. The Armstrong committee is not here to investigate the Legislature nor the Insurance Department very particularly I shall be agreeably mistaken if it pursues its inquiry on lines suggested by Mr. McCall's statements.

As for Mr. McCurdy, I have known of him and associates in such matters as long ago as when John McCall was a clerk in the Insurance Department. It was not necessary to have appear that Andy Hamilton had the New York Legislature on his slate. The nearness to the home offices renders it convenient to transact business in various ways.

You are aware that the Insurance Department is sustained entirely by the insurance companies. The three big life companies do the major part. There is a large lump of patronage in it. If you put a net in as far up as Canandaigua Lake, and pull it along down the Hudson River counties, you would have a large haul by the time you reached

New York.

If you will scrutinize the makeup of the insurance committees of both houses for twenty years back you will be struck with the similarity and familiarity of certain names. They are not altogether sublime, but they have left footprints on the sands about the Capitol. The river counties are spawning ground.

If you should set out upon a quest you will not, I trust, be surprised and discouraged if you run right into the Republican State com-A CITIZEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The Shah's Mistake. From the Scottish American.
The Shah of Persia is said to have once teld of her beauty had reached Teheran.

"Ah," said she to some one who s by, "he takes me for Westminster Abbey Golf Cure for Hay Fever.

From the Chicago Tribune. "I believe golf will cure any case of hay fever in the country," asserted George E. Colby, "I suffered from the worst kind of hay fever for twenty-two years, and I cured myself b golf. The new organization founded for the pur-pose of fighting the disease may be interested in knowing just how I did it. Well, I didn't know

was accomplishing a cure until it was all over.
"Two years ago, after suffering every year from the middle of August to the time of the a because of hay fever, I took up golf playing be-cause all the other Irving Park people were doing the same thing. Previous to that time I had go to Colorado or northern Michigan every summer to get away from hay fever. This time, however, as the season progressed, I was surprised to find that the malady was disappearing, and I didn't for I had tried every possible remedy before that time without effect.

"Last year I played golf with increased pleasure. Four times a week I went to the Irving links and got into the game for all it was worth. I perspired and breathed in the fresh air with a vim that couldn't help make me feel better. For over an hour each time I drove and putted balls enthusiastically. had no hay fever during the whole of summer. played the game again this year and have suffere not the slightest touch of the malady. I wondered what made the change and decided it was the golf. with enthusiasm, perspire freely and rid yourse of the disease. Breathe the fresh air of the links. Take the exercise with the right spirit four times week and you never will be troubled with the fever again."

How a Government Owned Railway Works.

From the Washington Evening Star.
Though the Intercolonial Railway of Canada raverses a magnificent and well developed territor and carries a heavy trame, it is being operated at a loss. While all the other railway systems in the Dominion show increased gross and net earnings for the year, the Intercolonial, owned by Government, shows a deficit of \$2,000,000 on the

following comment on the condition of the

road comes from a Canadian source:
"The road is generally admitted to be a good one and has a capital country to serve, but political control costs the people two prices for what they get. Not only has the railway been made a home or tired politicians -a sort of hospital for incurable friends of succeeding governments— but for political purposes rates have often been fixed absurdly low. Through incompetency at political headquarters, through the loading up it for the benefit of political workers of unprofitable branch lines, through the interference of partizans with its operations, through overloading it with employees and compelling it to run trains that are not justified by the business done, the road has been broughe to a position where the more business it gets the greater is the loss in operating it."

Montgomery and the President

From the Montgomery. Ala., Advertiser.
We publish THE SUN article in full on this page. and would inform it that the opposition of Alderman to a resolution appropriating money for meeting expenses connected with the President's expected visit was based on what THE Sun says "would be respectable."

The Alderman's contention was that entertainment fund should be by popular subscription and

not out of the city treasury. The regular meeting night of the Council was last Monday, but while Mayor Carr was lying cold in death the Aldermen could not violate all propriety and transact city business. There has been no time between the time when the resolution was ffered and the present when the Council could well We have no doubt that it will at an early date adopt the resolution, and if THE SUN had known the facts we do not believe it would have turned its

batteries against this city.

Montgomery is making full preparation to show the President all the honor due to the exaited station and he will have a warm and cordial recep-

WOMAN MANAGES FARMS

Hos Horn Americanistic and to Western Africa Atome, fort be themte wire for men

DARROW OF THE DE e frant work on the terthe effecting awar fitting stumps atto esented a sotoward the provide rates wanter's unfortunes o

her entire life by the onethe affirm herself is and clother, the attputate my being \$25 a rear.
Special always with a

THE WINDS reach, practicing frequently a mark, and determined in ahout without warning may one who attempts to enter her house unbidden, she is not afraid of height molested. Neighbors who visit her in the evening speak from the pare in arrive not to frighten her, and also be avoid ase "I have never had an unpleasant errors

ence," and Miss Lake venterday. "When I first began living above I was afraid that the boys might play joken on one and that I might injure them, but I let them know that I had a revolver. One of them came me one day and asked me if I could o I invited him to go out with my and see me don't bother.

hire men myself for the fimber land work in the winter. Even then I fry as much as possible to get the men to do the work by the piece, for I have found that when I hire them by the day there is much more danger

An Anti-Angle Alliance League

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. YOUR editorial yesterday on an Anglo-Franco-American understanding is opportune. Mr. Car-negle's suggestion does not coincide with the opinions of many. If he would revert to his prediction made a few years back, that "the end of the twentieth century will find England applying to the United States to be admitted into the Union," he would be nearer

The recent Anglo-Japanese treaty undoubtedly bodes ill for this country. A combination of England, France and Japan against the proposed Russia-Germany agree-ment will leave the United States in an enviable position to swing the balance of power at any time in the future, and side with the triple alliance referred to or the dual alliance agreed upon, and decide the fate of

In the meantime, "No entangling alliances!" should be our slogan. We should live up to the spirit of Washington's farewell address. It was good enough doctrine 100 years ago, when Europe was making history, and it should be good enough now, when the opening of the new century finds Europe in even

a more delicate diplomatic state.

The arrival of the great British fleet next month, however, at the same time as a similar British fleet visits Japan, has only one significance, namely, a demonstration to bring about an understanding with these three Powers. This, and the public utterances of Secretary Root favoring an alliance with England, has led to the formation of the Anti-Anglo Alliance League, composed of citizens of all shades of politics, who are determined to offset the efforts of the powers that be to bring about any such complica-tion. The Philippines will get us into enough trouble in the future without borrowing it is advance. F. J. L. A Member of the A.-A. A. League.

The Birthday in Business

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: These be strenuous times, indeed, when over and above the gospel of work as nearly in practise enforced as great hustling examples can drive precepts home to the finish, we hear also the surplus energy strain of busy birthday celebrations. If our leading fellow citizens and moral uplift civic magnitudes have their birthdays published at all, it has come to be in the stimulating high pressure phrase, or phrases: "Mr. Trunk Line Pooler found the best way to spend his fiftieth anniversary was to put In the busiest day of his life." "Mr. Evergreen Wallflower broke all birthday records in a cease-less round of directors' meetings, official signatures, tremendous treadmill energies that would knock ordinary men out of service; and acknowl-edges no other secret of his indomitable vitality

at fourscore and six than the open secret of tire-less blows while the iron is white." Birthdays, for that matter, are so intricately centextured with human destintes that, after the cake and nosegay period, which in America (though not in Germany) rather tends to lapse with juvenile rosy cheeks and careless prattle, few practical men, maybe still fewer seasoned spinsters very consciously "celebrate" the birthday round in any advertised form; it stays quietly apart from public notice, among latent reserves for some tombsione occasion as yet after off, we trust, or for the cyclopedic bookmongers.

But to stand, as it were, upon the housetops and proclaim to an already phenomenally righteous working era this novel birthday discovery that of all other born days man's birthday works, really almost exceedeth Justice herself in a somewhat overburdensome oratorlo outburst where the proper measure is one of normal modulation strictly. Or, to apply one's music metaphor con-cretely to the letter, is not the contemporary affection for conspicuously industrious birthdays as though Mr. Superlative Tenor, in the design of attesting he was born to sing, should set his birth day on high for expressly cracking his throat

POCTSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 3. Missouri French and Indian.

From the Kansas City Journel.

In his book on the history of the Missouri River, Phil E. Chappell gives information relating to the many Spanish and French names in Missouri, and refers to many instances of corruption of what were originally beautiful and significant names. Some of the uncorrupted names that have come down from the old French coureurs-des-bols are the Maraisdes-Cygnes (river or marsh of swans), Crève-Cœur (broken heart), Côte-sans-dessein (a hill without acuse). But there are many unfortunate corruptions that have robbed the original names of their poetic beauty. For instance, Terre-Beau (beautiful earth), is now hideously contracted to Tabo. Roche-Percé (split rock), is now Rocheport. Bonne-Femme (good woman), is Bonefam,

while Pomme-de-Terre (potato), is now Pom-de-Mr. Chappell says that when Lewis and Clark came up the Missouri River a hunter killed a bear at the mouth of the creek not far above St. Charles. Thus originated "Bear Creek," called by the French settlers "L'Ours" Creek, the "L'Ours" meaning bear. Soon thereafter a long-halved Tennesseean came along, and not knowing the meaning of "L'Ours," he called it Loose Creek, which it re-mains to this day. Another ridiculous corruption is that of Bots-Brûlé or "Burnt Wood," which is

now Bob Ruly. Medical Inspection of School Children.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When M Grout protests that medical examination of the of private rights, it shows he can't be real brigh Private rights? There is no private right when I endangers the public welfare. Let Mr. Grout develop smailpox, and see what becomes of also private rights.

If any school child had diphtheria or contarious sore eyes the objection of the child or its parents to examination and the curtailment of its liberties isn't to be considered at all as against the objection of the 2,000 other children in that school and their parents to the danger of infection. What are we living for but for the weifare of our children? terskimpen any other appropriation for the mainte-nance of the city than the one that insures the health of our children while they are going to

BROOKLYN Oct. 5.